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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1892.—TEN PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TOM REED

My Looks as If He Might Be the
Dark Horse,

IF SUCH ANIMAL BECOMES NECESSARY

The Blaine Men Secure the Tem-
porary Organization,

NOT TEST OF STRENGTH WAS MADE.

The Carefully Worked Up Demonstration
by Reed Was for the Purpose of
Drawing Off from Harrison.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 7.—(Special)—The first day's session of the republican convention was brief.

It is there was not one act which would indicate the strength of either candidate. The applause for Blaine and Harrison was about equal among the delegates.

Harrison, however, had the popular audience to all outward appearances. The division of votes among the two candidates is about equal. Both sides claim a majority, but the leaders of both sides are scared.

What Will the Floaters Do?

There are at least 100 delegates who don't know how they stand. They are still getting on the winning side. All the hurrah and enthusiasm being for Blaine, these floaters are now inclined towards him; but the Blaine men are not sufficiently confident of holding them to feel absolutely safe. Both sides are working with the flickering and fluctuating northern delegates. The Blaine people are offering forty acres and a mule, or its equivalent, for full round ebony robes. The Harrison folks, having neither the acres, the mule nor the equivalent, are playing upon the prejudices of the southern statesmen of color. Fred Douglass is the tool. He goes from one delegation to another to talk with the colored brethren as he did to the Georgians yesterday. He tells them that Mr. Blaine has proven a traitor to the republican cause, and cites his attitude in the free bird contest, as proof. He declares that he remained in Mr. Harrison's cabinet only to knife the president, and that if Mr. Blaine should be the nominee, the negroes of the south might as well give up all hopes of political independence. His arguments have been effective in holding many of them in line, who, but for him would have long ere this been in the Blaine camp. Perhaps, they will get there yet. The magnetic power of the Blaine managers for the negro delegates is very strong.

The Organization of the Convention.

The organization of the convention was a compromise between the Blaine and Harrison people. Fassett, the temporary chairman, is a Blaine man, and McKinley, who is to be permanent chairman, is for Harrison. Both sides fear a contest.

The most significant scene of the brief session of the convention this morning was the great applause given to Fassett's reference to the force bill, and the like applause given to Tom Reed's reference to the same. Another significant act was the calling for a speech from Tom Reed. The caesar was not even a delegate, but Fassett and Clarkson and Quay had arranged for him to be called for, and the programme was carried out. The applause given him demonstrated a very decided Reed sentiment in the convention, and it is possible that that very thing may change the result of the convention.

Both Sides Fear a Contest.

Both the Blaine and Harrison managers fear a rock-bottom contest between the two men. Both sides worked to get Alger in the race, and the Michiganans' friends now declare that he is in the race to stay, but he has no votes save those from his own state. Tonight the Blaine and Harrison managers each claim that the others are attempting to bring out a field of candidates, and both are practically correct in their claims, though all of them have to be made tools of. Quay, Clarkson and Quay are now working to have many of the delegates scatter their votes around. They want the southern delegates, who are inclined or instructed for Harrison, to vote for Reed, and besides the more substantial ones are using the argument that Reed's fight for the force bill entitles him to the support of the southern delegates. This argument struck the southern delegate who is not wedded to Harrison, but does not impress the Blaine delegate, on account of Fred Douglass' demagogic with much force, and it may result in a respectable sized vote for the caesar on the first ballot.

Playing With Reed.

If it does, the Quay-Clarkson-Platt intrigues will play their highest cards towards Reed. To test the Reed sentiment in the convention was why they called upon him today, and if they can now a respectable vote to him on the first ballot without drawing it from Blaine, then on each succeeding ballot they will transfer gradually from Blaine to Reed, hoping by such methods to draw at the same time from Harrison, and finally to land Reed as the nominee. This is the plan as I get it from one of the intriguers. As I have previously stated, these men don't care a fig for Blaine. He is only the weapon they are using to defeat Harrison, and they are not going to nominate him, unless they find they will have to do it to prevent the nomination of the president. Their plots are deep laid, and are dangerous for the Harrison men to continue to work with that same determination and stubbornness, which has characterized their labors since the opening of the fight.

Meeting of the Convention.

The national committee is pledged to the Minneapolis people to keep the convention in session until Friday. Thus it is not probable that the first ballot will

be taken until Thursday afternoon. It might be later, for the Harrison men are determined to fight at every step. There are a number of contesting delegations, and the Harrison men have decided not to give up a delegate without a fight. They are where they feel that a fight is so close that every vote will count in the result, and it is possible that their stubbornness will prolong the convention.

The Situation Stated.

To sum up the situation tonight, the hurrah enthusiasm is all for Blaine. The Harrison people are working like beavers, however. If the Blaine people cannot succeed in having the southern votes scattered about among three or four outside men, and the fight comes down to a due, the chances are Blaine will get it. It might be by a majority of only about fifty, but a stampede for Blaine is not improbable. On the other hand, if a respectable southern vote goes to Tom Reed on the first ballot, and the Quay-Clarkson-Platt crowd can manipulate the convention to their liking they will land Tom Reed.

E. W. B.

AN ANGRY DAY,

In which the Elements Themselves Seem
to Join.

Minneapolis, June 7.—An ugly, threatening day, the delegates in thorough fighting mood, and very ill-natured almost to the point of savagery.

That is the opening of the republican national convention to choose a candidate for the presidency.

The expected Blaine demonstration, was the surprise when Fassett advanced to the front. One prolonged cheer resounded through the hall and galleries, and the Blaine delegates arose to a man to salute their chairman.

Chairman Fassett's speech was received with enthusiasm by the Blaine men, and occasioned a demonstration of applause from the Harrison delegates. But the anticipated contest did not take place. No one was placed in nomination in opposition to Fassett, and when the question was submitted there was not an opposing vote to Fassett's election.

E. W. B.

APPROACHING THE POINT.

The promise that the preliminary arrangements of the convention could be made without a single fight in spirit, was received, but the heat of enthusiasm reached when he said that when the convention ended all rivalry would be ended; when the nomination should be made there would be but one choice, and he would be the nominee of this convention, with but one exception, and that his election.

"All our candidates are good men," said he. "Some men are stronger than others—laughter—but our duty is to select the strongest." (Applause.)

It was obvious that the speaker was gradually approaching an allusion to Blaine, and the individuals of the vast audience of the rapidly arriving delegates and the spectators and enabled the more cheerful light coloring the broad ceilings in the wings, the harmoniously tinted seats and aisle to show to advantage, obstructed only by four large national flags artistically draped on each side of the immense square auditorium. The old pillars, each bearing a sheaf of golden grain, were scarcely distinguishable against the maze of 12,000 chairs. A single nautical decoration was a great vase of evergreens and white lilies on the platform.

Tom Reed appears.

Broad-shouldered, plump Tom Reed, of Maine, was the first man of national fame to peep into the hall but he slipped out again before being generally observed.

At 12:35 o'clock this morning the convention hall presented a decidedly lively appearance with animated groups eagerly discussing the outlook. On the floor moving briskly about the delegates was the striking, gray-bearded figure of Blaine's friend, Congressman Hitt, of Illinois. Chairman Fassett tried to be sprightly, but was evidently modest in a debonair's choice, and the platform chattering with a friend and appearing in excellent spirits.

THE BIG LEADERS APPEAR.

And Each in Turn Comes in for a Share of
Applause.

Minneapolis, June 7.—The first applause of the convention was at ten minutes to noon, Governor McKinley was seen entering the main aisle and starting towards his place in the Ohio delegation. The rapture with which the delegates all stood up to welcome him was breath-taking, and shouted for the Ohio governor, and then crowded around him to shake his hands seemed prophetic.

Chauncey Dewey, Senator Hiscock, Warner Miller and Platt, almost bunched, were the next arrivals to attract attention, as they marched in with fifty other New Yorkers. They also were generously ap-

plauded.

Following close upon the heels of the New York delegation came another numerous set that drew out cheering and much scrutiny—the Illinois delegation. From among them were Abraham Lincoln's counterpart, Senator Culom, and whispers of a "dark horse" were heard here and there as the senator took a seat well to the front with the other Illinois delegates.

The California Delegation.

The white and gold banners of the California delegation were brought in sight on their place to the right of the speaker's chair. Their division as to presidential preferences deprived their entrance of the fervor that marked it in former conventions. For a moment a storm of cheers broke out in the back of the hall where a large number of people were gathered.

It was with the greatest outbreak of enthusiasm thus far and everybody looked to see the cause. A slim man with white clothes, cropped hair, peculiarly retreating forehead, with goggled eyes, was seen standing alongside the aisle and presenting an appearance of much concern over whether he was applauded or not. He was "Pepper" ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas.

It was just 12:15 o'clock and fully nine-tenths of the chairs were filled and many more hundreds of people than enough to occupy the remaining ones were moving about the hall. The theatre was pealing forth one national anthem after another.

The Harrison managers did not abate their vigilance and energy one jot. They continued to maintain before all that Harrison will be nominated on the first ballot. They have selected "Uncle" Jerry Rusk as their second choice.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The Big Roll of Delegates Makes Its Ap-
pearance.

Minneapolis, June 7.—At 12:24 o'clock a formidable-looking manuscript, which proved to be the roll of the convention, was being unfolded at the speaker's desk. A momentary hush fell upon the convention. The band ceased the stirring "Yankee Doodle" and a feeling spread that the start was on, or at least close at hand.

It was fitting, perhaps, that the patriotic

airs of "Columbia," "My Country 'tis of Thee" and "Star Spangled Banner," should be the prelude to the opening of a national convention, and scarcely had the last echo of these inspiring medleys died away when Chairman Clarkson, of the national committee, rapped the tenth republican national convention to order.

The Prayer Offered.

Prayer was offered by Rev. William Bush, chancellor of the University of Dakota, of Mitchell, S. D., who prayed that the deliberations of the convention might be free from partisanship to the end that the great good of the nation might be served. The Rev. Dr. Quay, of Louisville, said he in conclusion, "A nation that is lost is to Thee and to the principles of Thy word."

Hon. Michael H. DeYoung, of California, one of the secretaries of the national committee, read the official call of the convention, and five minutes were consumed in the somewhat monotonous reading.

"Gentlemen of the convention," said Chairman Clarkson, "I am instructed by the national committee to nominate for your temporary chairman, Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York. (Applause.)

Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York, was nominated, and his election was unanimous.

THE UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATES

Are the Men Who Seem to Hold the Bal-
ance of Power.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 7.—The first day of the republican national convention ends with the republican nomination still a hidden secret, to be disclosed only when the decisive ballot reveals the unfathomable intentions of scores of unpledged and uncommitted delegates.

It is thoroughly realized by the friends of both the candidates that the result of the convention is to depend upon those uncommitted vacillating delegates, who are pledged to neither candidate, and who are claimed for both. What these uncertain delegates will do in the end no power on earth can predict, and that the honest and upright delegation on their action tends to make this one of the most aggravating presidential contests that has ever known.

The Day's Developments.

The day closed without any perceptible significant advantage to either side. The Blaine talents organized the convention by the election of Fassett, of New York, as temporary chairman. But Fassett's selection was not contested by Harrison's selection, and as his election was unanimous, the victory was not disputed. His election was unopposed by the Harrison managers, who had the Harrison managers decided to force a test of strength by presenting an opposition candidate for the temporary chairmanship. No occasion occurred during the very brief session today to call out any delegations of the vast audience of the convention, and the ex-secretary of state was absent, and invisible. The Harrison people had the opportunity to call one of those enthusiastic delegates, which are so potent in national conventions, because the name of their candidate was mentioned but once, and that by an opponent of Harrison, who passed from the name of Harrison to Blaine so quickly that the friends of the president had no opportunity for any manifestation of their devotion.

CLAIMING ALL IN SIGHT.

That Is the Game Both Sides Are Now
Playing.

Minneapolis, June 7.—The managers of both Blaine and Harrison maintain tonight the same persistent attitude of claiming everything in general, but giving no figures in detail, and characterized their campaign for the last few days. One is an official and noncommittal way are figures and estimates given out from the headquarters. With every delegate to the national convention present in his seat it will require 452 votes to make a nomination. These contests, however, will hardly have any special bearing on the nomination of candidates by any of 600 or more, as the delegations arrived, one by one, and it became manifest to the public how they would vote, these claims have been modified and reduced until tonight neither side is claiming the nomination of its candidate by over 50 votes, but certainly remain in the fight up to the end, and he will probably draw off no less than sixty votes on the first ballot. His candidacy, it is believed, will make about equal onroads on the strength of both leading contestants, although the Blaine people maintain that his withdrawal at any time will certainly insure the nomination of their candidate.

HOLDING THEIR TEMPER DOWN.

Blaine and Harrison Both Afraid of the
Dark Horse.

Minneapolis, June 7.—The events of the day have differed from the fierce rivalry of yesterday in one very gratifying particular. There has been less recrimination, fewer scuffles and scenes and there appears to be a general inclination on all sides to pursue the ardor of the enthusiastic republicans. Upon the platform were seated nearly all the most prominent republican

CAMP NORTHERN.

Georgia's Soldiery Gathered Upon the Tented Field.

COLONEL WYLY'S REGIMENT ON HAND.

The Companies Comprising the Regiment. How They Are Officered and Where Stationed.

Griffin, Ga., June 7.—(Special)—In spite of the threatening appearance of the clouds early this morning the soldiers of the Second regiment have had a comparatively pleasant day getting into camp. It has been a little warm, but this has not interfered with the gay, good humor of the soldiers.

A happy day it has been to them, for it is the meeting of friends and camp comrades who were together at Chickamauga last year. The hearty greetings and handshakes told how pleasant the reunion was.

It was an unusually large crowd even for Griffin to turn out that went to the depot this morning at 6 o'clock to meet the soldiers, who were expected at that time, but they came on special trains that reached this city about 9 o'clock.

There was a great deal of enthusiasm stirred up this morning when it became known that the East Tennessee and Central railroads were racing to get their troops into camp first. The two trains were scheduled to leave Macon about the same time and proposed to land the troops in camp in two hours and twenty minutes. The Macon companies came by the East Tennessee, while the Baldwin Blues, of Milledgeville; the Americans Light Infantry, of Americus; the Perry Rifles, of Perry; the Quitman Guards, of Forsyth; the Putnam Rifles, of Eatonton, and the Eastman Volunteers, of Eatonton, came by the Central.

Both trains left Macon at 7:22 o'clock and it was just 9 o'clock when Engineer E. W. Waterhouse stuck his head out of the cabin window in front of the Griffin depot. He had made the run, including three stops, of sixty-three miles in one hour and thirty-eight minutes, an average of one mile in a little less than one and one-half minutes.

The train was in charge of Conductor J. W. Taylor, while Ed. Waterhouse, one of the best men the Central railroad has, was at the throttle, and some of the Quitman Guards, so far as can be learned from Forsyth was made so quick they didn't have time to get a drink of ice water.

But the Macon troops were only a trifle behind them. As the Central train was taking the siding the six-wheeler, No. 108, of the Georgia Midland and Gulf, rolled in right.

At 10 o'clock, Captain C. M. Wyly took command of Camp Northern. Much of the usual shifting and changing quarters was being, owing to the study and work put on the camp site by Lieutenant Satterlee, who placed each command, without hesitation, according to the seniority of the officers.

Beginning at the north entrance of the encampment grounds, and on the first street, is Captain Edward Field, with his sixty United States regulars.

The second street is occupied by the Putnam Rifles, Company E. Twenty-nine privates, commanded by Captain I. H. Adams; First Lieutenant J. A. Champion and Second Lieutenant D. L. Thomas,组成 the company.

The third street is inhabited by that jolly gang from Forsyth, the Quitman Guards, Company K, T. B. Cabaniss commanding, with W. E. Saunders, first lieutenant, and R. L. Brewer, junior, second lieutenant, as aides.

The fourth street is Baldwin Blues, Company H, located Captain D. S. Sanford, First Lieutenant B. B. Adams and Second Lieutenant T. M. Hall are in command of twenty-five men.

The fifth street is occupied by the Columbus Guards, Company G, Captain S. P. Gilbert in command. His officers are First Lieutenant J. A. Harrison, Second Lieutenant William Hunter, Major S. George S. Hamberger, with thirty-five men.

The Floyd Rifles are on the sixth street, with Captain John L. Hardeman, First Lieutenant W. G. Boler and Second Lieutenant E. Henry in command. It was impossible to procure accurate statement of this company, owing to the members being absent on target practice.

The Macon Light Infantry may be found on the seventh street, which is the beginning of the Second regiment. Captain E. Y. Maffly, First Lieutenant C. B. Smith, Second Lieutenant W. H. Jones and Second Lieutenant J. H. S. Hall are in command of thirty-five men on this street.

If you are looking for the Southern Cadet officers or men, go down the row until you strike the eighth street, and you will find Lieutenant Miller G. White in command, and Lieutenant R. W. Cubbage, of the Volunteers, who has been detailed to duty with the Cadets.

The ninth street is just below the eighth, and on it you will find Lieutenant S. H. Pearson commanding, with valuable assistance in Second Lieutenant George M. Barker of the Volunteers, Company B, with twenty men.

The tenth street indicates the quarters of the Perry Rifles, Company I, thirty-two men, with Captain W. C. Davis in command. His lieutenants are J. G. Holzclaw, acting first, and L. F. Cater, acting second.

Captain H. M. Stanley and his thirty members of the Eastman Volunteers are on eleventh street. The captain has as assistants in his official duties First Lieutenant T. D. Loyal and Second Lieutenant F. C. White. This is Company M and shows forty hands on dress parade.

On twelfth street is Captain W. C. Baller, Jr. and his thirty-nine Spalding Guards. His lieutenants are: First, G. W. Jones; second, George J. Cunningham; junior second, T. B. Thurman. This company is known as Company D in the regiment. Griffin should be proud of the progress this company has made during the past week. Three of the commissioned officers hold commissions less than one week old.

The last company "down the line" is on thirteenth street. It is Company L, the Americas Light Infantry, forty-four men, under command of Captain W. C. Baller, Jr.; first Lieutenant, H. C. Davis; second, Frank A. Hooper; junior second, J. R. L. Smith. Now picture to yourself a double row of white tents, eight by ten feet, with a thirty-foot street between and you have the quarters the soldiers are occupying, and if you wish to visit any of them, preserve this paper and you will have no trouble in locating them.

The guard mount took place this evening at 4 o'clock.

Captain S. P. Gilbert, of the Columbus Guards, is officer of the day.

Lieutenant William Hunter, of the Columbus Guards, has been appointed adjutant of First Battalion, a rank he fills with distinguished ability. Lieutenant J. H. Shirah, of the Macon Light Infantry, is now raised to the rank of adjutant of the Second Battalion.

A promotion that has given universal satisfaction to the Corporal Andrew of the Quitman Guards. He now ranks as major of the First Battalion.

Target practice marks an important feature of the work each day. It has been the Floyd Rifles' and Putnam Rifles' day to practice, and in consequence they are relieved from guard duty. Two companies get this privilege daily and are thus exempt each day.

The rattle of the musketry of the troops is a gentle reminder of the days when

Sherman and Johnson were fighting around Jonesboro.

The Regulations Published.

Colonel G. M. Wyly, commander of Camp Northern, today published his camp regulations governing the camp. The main, are very similar to those of Colonel Meader, already published.

By his order, the boys are drawn under very rigid military discipline.

On dress parade this evening the regiment was divided, including the regulars, into four battalions. The first under command of Captain Edward Field, the second under Captain J. L. Hardeman and the third under Captain W. D. Davis. The field movements of the troops were highly complimented by many of the officers, who were spectators.

Colonel Wyly's staff is composed of: Adj. Captain John F. Ross; regimental quartermaster, Lieutenant G. W. Duncan; post commissary, Lieutenant Shirley Compton; camp surgeon, Dr. G. E. Winnor.

The officer of the day for tomorrow is Captain J. H. Adams; officer of the guard, Lieutenant W. G. Boller; junior officer, D. L. Thomas.

Miss Julia Crowell, the queenly sponsor of the Baldwin Blues, of Milledgeville, is in the city.

Junior Lieutenant R. L. Berner, of the Quitman Guards, is expected to join his command here tomorrow.

When the canon fired at sunset this evening it caused a squal from the ladies. E. M. D.

AN AMERICAN SEA

A Large Crevasse in Hunt Lake and the River Is Twenty Miles Wide.

Quincy, Ill., June 7.—Hunt lake has given away under the enormous pressure of the flood, and what was a fertile district twenty miles long, by four wide, is now a sea of water from six to fifteen feet deep. The district extends from Warsaw south, where it connects with Indian Grove levee, eighteen miles north of Quincy, and most of it was under cultivation. The crevasse occurred at a point known as Otter bay, twenty-four miles north of this city, and was more than twice the width of the break. The sand volume 200 feet wide and twenty feet deep, carrying everything before it. The rush of water is heard for miles and the current is rapidly widening the crevasse. No loss of life has occurred so far as reported, as the people had been expecting a break for several days and were prepared to flee the bluffs at a moment's warning. A large force of men are working like beavers.

A Bridge Gives Way.

Texarkana, Ark., June 7.—Just after an Iron Mountain train crossed the Red river bridge at Fulton, one span gave way and some thirty feet of trestle was carried off. A big washout also occurred on the Cotton Belt road about thirty miles from this city.

The Red river is at the foot of the Arkansas and the hill rises and sweeping everything before it this point and

is fourteen miles wide, and the people who habitate the bottoms are fleeing to the hills to save their lives. No such condition has existed in the lowlands of Arkansas for over thirty years.

THE FOURTEENTH MEETING

Of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

Lexington, Ky., June 7.—(Special)—The fourth annual session of the Woman's Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal church, south, began here this morning. The venerable president, Mrs. Julian Hayes of Baltimore, Md., presiding. Delegates are present from all the eastern, western and southern states. It is a fine body of women and mothers of interest to the whole church will be legislated upon. During the past year these women have raised the sum of \$67,000 for the maintenance of their schools and missions in foreign lands.

The organization has active and energetic work, China, Brazil, Mexico and the Indian Territory. Thirty-one missionaries are maintained in the foreign fields with many assistants and native workers. Twelve missionaries will go out from this meeting. The next Georgia conference will be represented by its able secretary, Mrs. Morgan Calloway, of Oxford. Miss Alice Moore, of Oxford, and Miss Emma Long, of Royton, are here, accepted missionaries to China.

LOOKED UPON AS SIGNIFICANT.

The Sudden Visit of the Grand Duke of Russia to France.

Paris, June 7.—The demonstrations at Nancy and the unexpected visit of Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the czar, to President Carnot, are looked upon as being of the greatest importance in diplomatic circles, especially in view of the fact that the czar selected the eve of his marriage with Empress Maria to attend the grand duke.

The czar and the czarina will be received by the Quitman Guards, of Forsyth, and the Perry Rifles, of Eatonton, and the Eastman Volunteers, to whom the grand duke will be shown.

The czar's visit to the emperor may go to hell and beg the czar a short time with him. The French will know how to estimate the interview between the emperor and the czar.

TWO LYNCHINGS.

One in Florida—The Other Took Place in Kentucky.

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IN MERCER'S HALLS.

The Annual Commencement of the University.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SALES DAY.

The Departure of the Military for Camp Northern—General News Gathered from All Parts.

Macon, Ga., June 7.—(Special)—Macon's commencement is almost at an end and it has been marked this year by even more pleasant features than has been the rule in the past. Last night, on the occasion of the sophomore prize declamation, the college chapel was crowded with an interested and brilliant audience. The following very excellent programme was interspersed with good music from the college orchestra:

"Ode of Somewell Jackson"; "Hodge and the Confederate Veterans"; "H. R. Jackson Deemy Petet, C. S., Morgan county, Ga. "The Stars and Stripes"; "Hillside McElmurray, F. D. S., Burke county, Ga.

"Southern Chivalry"; "Henry county, Ga. "Richard and Pythias" (translation); "Schiller and the Pythias" (translation); "H. R. Jackson, F. D. S., Bibb county, Ga.

"On Altering the Constitution of Virginia"; "Alfred G. Skinner, F. D. S., Bartow county, Ga.

"Alliance of Centralization and Money"; "A Plea to Our Institutions"; "Grady William K. Keese, F. D. S., Bartow county, Ga.

"An Appeal for Liberty"; "—"; "Josiah Quincy Patrick O. Brinson, F. D. S., Jefferson county, Ga.

"The Valued Status at Sales" (translation); "Schiller and the Pythias" (translation); "H. R. Jackson, F. D. S., Bibb county, Ga.

"The Black Horse and His Rider"; "—"; "Schiller and the Pythias" (translation); "H. R. Jackson, F. D. S., Bibb county, Ga.

"Lindsey G. Smith, C. S., Monroe county, Ga. and Ciceronian Society.

This morning the annual literary address was delivered by Hon. R. L. Barber, of Forsyth, who as usual gave an exceptionally fine oration before an immense audience. The annual address was also delivered this morning by Colonel Hewlett A. Hall, of Milledgeville, who is himself an alumnus of Mercer.

The junior oratorical contest was concluded by Mr. B. S. Irvin, of Washington, Ga., delivered an address, followed by the delivery of the essay medals by the same speaker. Mr. Irvin's address was indeed a literary gem. He is very graceful in speaking and has a most happy way of expressing his thoughts. His speech was full of original thought. Many congratulations were offered him for the very happy manner in which he acquitted himself. No more appropriate speech could have been made than that he did this morning.

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Dr. Pierce's Cold Spring Cough.

The annual picnic of the Fourth Presbyterians Sunday school will be at Cold Spring Cove on Thursday, the 10th. A special train under the direction of the school and for its benefit will be run by the East Tennessee railroad, leaving Union passenger depot at 8:40 a. m. and returning at 9:30 p. m. The trip will be a pleasure ride, including a picnic, and the cost will be 25 cents per child.

And they're worth more than that. They're the cheapest medicines you can buy, at any price, for they're guaranteed in every case to benefit or cure, or you have your money back. You pay only for the good you get.

People who are not able to go to Dr. Pierce's genuine medicines may refer dilutions, imitations, or substitutes, at less than the prices given above. Beware of them.

Notice.

We desire to call to persons wishing to place an advertisement in the "Constitution" column that the price is made low and purely and the cash must accompany the order in every case.

THE CONSTITUTION.

critics in Macon might be valued at from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars.

IN EMORY COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises Growing in Interest.

Oxford, Ga., June 7.—(Special)—The commencement exercises continue to grow in interest. Visitors are coming in on every trip to enjoy the treats that are in store for them here.

The speaking this year has been exceedingly fine and conspicuously free from old, dry topics. This year they are fresh and alive with the spirit of the times in which the nation is. The sophomore declamation of yesterday morning was pronounced by the judges the best they had heard on such occasions.

There are two medals offered for the first and second best speakers in this class. This year the best year by far, Mr. Marvin Williams and Mr. John Green.

The champion debate of last night was the most interesting feature of the commencement. This annual debate is between the Few and Phi Gamma literary societies. Each year their best men are pitted against each other in the effort to win the championship for the year following.

Few Society for many years past has plucked the laurels from the brow of her sister society and with it with dignity and grace. This year, however, the Few, this year she had the disadvantage in the question, the Phi Gamma representatives had the sympathy of the committee and the audience. The question mooted was: "Resolved, That Georgia should have a system of public education." The Few's answer to the question, while the Phi Gamma's negatived their affirmation. The representatives of Few were Messrs. E. A. Pound, A. Belcher and T. D. Ellis; those representing Phi Gamma were Messrs. C. R. Thompson, J. S. Starnes and S. S. Sheppard.

The discussion was heated throughout and many applauses went up from the audience. Each disputant was allowed only twenty minutes in which to force his claims before the committee. The three judges appointed to make a decision were Dr. H. H. Powell, Dr. W. H. Anderson, Dr. G. W. Lovejoy, of Rome. After a few minutes of consultation they announced the decision in favor of the negative and the Phi Gamma Society.

The junior exhibition of this morning was very fine and though the exercises were long the audience was highly entertained and not in the least fatigued, as they usually are on such occasions. There were two speakers and every one acquitted himself creditably. The first medal offered for the best speech, both matter and manner of delivery to be considered in the awarding of this medal. Mr. Norman C. Miller was the successful contestant.

After the discussion the classes concluded with Mr. B. S. Irvin, of Washington, Ga., delivered an address, followed by the delivery of the essay medals by the same speaker. Mr. Irvin's address was indeed a literary gem. He is very graceful in speaking and has a most happy way of expressing his thoughts. His speech was full of original thought. Many congratulations were offered him for the very happy manner in which he acquitted himself. No more appropriate speech could have been made than that he did this morning.

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Planned Up an Ad.

Jewells, June 7.—(Special)—Snakes are plenty in the section. A negro boy, a Negro plowman, and a boy named Green was a negro who had complained of and been unrequited love so many times of late. After the drug got in its work a physician was summoned and a stomach pump and exercise saved for the present the life of Willie Nichols.

The Snake and the Nigger.

Smithville, Ga., June 7.—(Special)—The Constitution contained a special from here a few days ago stating that Mrs. G. W. Hardin had been arrested and a mule and saddle taken charge of by the police here, that Mrs. Hardin had left her home at Juliette, Monroe county, Georgia, with her husband's brother. On the strength of a telegram from Hardin, the outfit was sold and Mrs. Hardin furnished a ticket to go home. Hardin has not begun action to recover the property, sold it to the police who made the arrest and disposed of the property for damages.

Woodstock Furnace Blown In.

Anniston, Ala., June 7.—(Special)—The Woodstock furnace No. 4 was blown in today for the first time, although it has been completed nearly two years. This is one of the largest coke furnaces in the south, having a capacity of 150 tons per day. Anniston's furnaces have all been making a good profit on the coal and coke, and the furnace is now in full blast.

Chemically pure spring supplies water, for house and baths.

Special rates for summer. Send for circulars June 3-3m-fri-wed.

Notice.

We have an order for the sale of

the following:

ASHVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

A first-class hotel, with fully equipped and scientifically conducted bath department—Turkish, Roman, Russian and salt baths, massage, electricity, etc. Every appointment complete and modern.

ONLY HOUSE IN ASHVILLE WHERE CONSUM

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year \$ 6.00
 The Sunday (20 to 30 Pages) 2.00
 The Daily and Sunday, per year 8.00
 The Weekly, per year (12 Pages) 1.00
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 Eastern Advertising Agents.
 ADDRESS: CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

12 CENTS PER WEEK
 For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents extra for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or one cent per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Where to Find The Constitution.
 The CONSTITUTION can be found on sale as follows:
 New York—Brentano's, No. 5 Union Square
 Cincinnati—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street
 Washington—Metropolitan Reading Room
 Paris—Anglo-American Reading Room, Chaus-
 case Autin and Rue Mervier.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., June 8, 1892.

The Men at Minneapolis.

Some of our contemporaries are disposed to attach too much importance to the candidacy of Mr. Blaine. Editor Watter- son, for instance, says in The Courier- Journal:

Mr. Blaine may have been forced to it; but, if so, it should have come before or after a moment so pregnant with destiny. He may, indeed, have meant it as a last, desperate measure of extrication from a position which had become intolerable; but, in that event, it should have been accompanied by an equally imperious, commanding sense of the dignity of his name and of his mission. To leave the case where it is, to pre-cipitate a solution so momentous, and it may be added so disastrous, into the counsels, or rather the passions, of a national convention, means infidelity, or treachery, and introduces to our politics for the first time an issue which has shaken dynasties in other lands, that of insanity on the one hand and conspiracy on the other.

The occasion does not call for such a lurid description, and the men assembled at Minneapolis are not aware that a momentous or disastrous question has been precipitated upon them, or that Blaine's candidacy is the result of insanity on the one hand and conspiracy on the other.

It is an average republican convention—an assemblage of tricksters, bitter partisans and south haters. The delegates are for the man who stands the best chance of winning and who is the most likely to carry out their policy, and respond to their demands. Blaine owes nothing to Harrison, and has a perfect right to enter the race. But the delegates do not feel that the fate of their party depends upon either. Whether they nominate one of these two or a dark horse, the rank and file of the party will support the chosen leader.

The difficulty with the gamblers is that they are too slick and too powerful. If they had beaten the market down gradually and held it there, as shrewdness would have suggested, the fact might have been quoted in behalf of the continuance of agricultural keen; but they were too impatient. The decline was so prompt that only the gamblers could have been the cause of it.

It is to be hoped that the senate will take up the bill and pass it promptly. It affects only those who deal in margins. Sales for future delivery, provided the transactions are legitimate, are not in any way interfered with.

Blaine vs. Harrison.

A correspondent encloses us a clipping from a newspaper which controverts the suggestion made in The Constitution several days ago that, as between Harrison and Blaine, the election of Blaine would be preferable. Our correspondent is innocent itself. The Constitution indirectly edits a half dozen papers in Georgia, and the clipping which he sends is from one of them. We have experimentally put forth a number of suggestions, and the result is always the same and always amusing, showing the power of a great newspaper to drive a number of its contemporaries into any position it may desire them to take.

The question as to whether Blaine or Harrison would be the better president is decidedly Harrisonian. Despite the fact that a Blaine man was made temporary chairman, and another Blaine man was made chairman of the platform committee, Fassett's speech was on Harrison's force bill line. Thomas B. Reed came in for a tribute, and the convention showed its temper by shouting for Reed and McKinley.

The convention may have a personal preference outside of Harrison, but his ideas dominate the crowd. High protection, extravagant pensions, billion-dollar congresses, war taxes, blustering diplomacy, monopoly and spoils, a force bill and a crusade against the south—these are leading ideas of the Minneapolis convention, and it will nominate a man who will be on that line.

A Dime Novel Murderer.

The conviction of Robert Fales, the sixteen-year-old boy murderer at Newark, N. J., brings up an interesting question.

It was shown in the trial that this boy was well trained at home, and went to his Sunday school regularly. But his widowed mother did not know that her son found in vicious books influences which counteracted home and Sunday school teachings and restraints. Young Fales in his brief career read more than 500 blood and thunder novels of the so-called dime novel class.

This youngster had all his natural impulses distorted. He longed for the world described in his books—a world of cut-throats, robbers and detectives. His heroes all killed somebody, and then died game.

Now, when the substance of 500 bad books gets into a boy's head he is drunk—crazy drunk—as thoroughly intoxicated mentally and as insane morally as whisky could make him.

So, at sixteen Fales is a convicted murderer. Many pity him on account of his tender age, but he does not regard himself as an object of pity. He thinks that having made himself a hero from the dime novel point of view, the eyes of the world are upon him, and he must bear his himself. Morally he is in total darkness.

The lesson of this case is an obvious one. Unless parents know what their children are reading, they know nothing of what is in their heads and hearts, and know not whether they are candidates for the pulpit or the gallows.

Republican "Harmony."

Republican harmony is displaying its front teeth as well as its tusks at Minneapolis. There are symptoms of hair-pulling all around the horizon, but the cat fight seems to be central in the Indiana contingent. The state delegation is for Harrison, and it has been going around Minneapolis with something of an official stir. But there are Blaine men in Indiana, and a regiment of these enthusiastic citizens suddenly appeared in the town, marched through the streets with banners and music, and invaded the rotunda of one of the principal hotels.

At this hotel there happened to be a strong contingent of Harrison men from Indiana, and immediately there was a collision. An attempt was made to tear down the Blaine banner, and a number of unoffending heads were pummeled. The outcome of the scuffle was not serious, but the incident, taken in connection with the skirmishes that took place among the faithful in various parts of the city are symptoms that may be said to be both staining and instructive.

That convention before this did the

loyal brethren so far forget their position as upholders of the union and supporters of the old flag as to fall a-foul of each other, both tooth and toe nail? When did the faithful ever so far forget themselves as to bang and abuse and despicably use each other? It is something new in republican politics and it contains large elements of hope for the democrats.

The attitude of the Blaine and Harrison factions towards each other is savage and sinister. They have imbibed something of the hatred that exists between Harrison and Blaine, and the bitterness which now manifests itself in personal encounters at Minneapolis will outlast the convention and make itself felt in November. Whether Blaine or Harrison is the nominee, the partisans of the unsuccessful aspirant will move coldly and sluggish to the support of the candidate.

The democrats, however, will not depend on any lack of republican harmony to give them victory. They will depend on the justice of their cause, on the popularity of their principles and on the strength of their candidates.

The Coming Cotton Crop.

In another column will be found an interesting interview with Mr. S. M. Inman concerning the coming cotton crop.

Mr. Inman enjoys the advantage of being thoroughly and reliably informed, and his views are those of a man whose conservatism and foresight are generally recognized in the business world.

At The Constitution's request Mr. Inman states his opinions and gives in a clear and pointed way his reasons for the same. Bearing in mind the falling off in the use of fertilizers, the inundation in the Mississippi valley; the decrease in cotton acreage, and certain reasonable possibilities from extrication from a position which had become intolerable; but, in that event, it should have been accompanied by an equally sage, addressed to Minneapolis, and equally imperious, command that the disease of his name should be eradicated. To leave the case where it is, to pre-cipitate a solution so momentous, and it may be added so disastrous, into the counsels, or rather the passions, of a national convention, means infidelity, or treachery, and introduces to our politics for the first time an issue which has shaken dynasties in other lands, that of insanity on the one hand and conspiracy on the other.

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The Hatch Bill.

The Hatch anti-option bill passed the house Monday, and gentlemanly operators in options, in order to show what they can do in the way of their profession, sent cotton tumbling down and also corn and wheat.

It wasn't much of a tumble, to be sure, but it demonstrated the power of the operators. These slick professionals didn't intend to show their power—not at all. They simply wanted to show congress and the country that agricultural keno is the strength of the market; that if the keno players are disturbed the market suffers and prices go down.

Mrs. Dr. Felton's recent address at Douglasville was on "The Future of Our Daughters."

will be paralyzed, and the south will be in a state of siege.

Mr. Blaine has sent a card to the Washington papers, stating that the reports of interviews with him and Mrs. Blaine, sent out by the United Press, were forgeries from the first word to the last. This shows that a big republican has no end of trouble.

Grace says he is trying to "down" Tammany hall. In other words, Grace is trying to bring about republican success in New York. The friends of Mr. Cleveland in New York will find out that Grace has been using them as republican bait in New York.

The Harrison office holders have not yet stamped. They are the old guard, and the old guard never resigns or surrenders.

Editor Watterson deals rather harshly with Brother Blaine. Well, if Brother Blaine misses the nomination, he will need all the sympathy he can get. He will be smashed. And, as he will be smashed if he gets it, he seems to be in a particularly bad way.

The gay paragrapher of The Washington Post has been permitted to take a vacation. His squibs on the situation in Georgia sapped his health.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The big Brasilia serpentine weighing 14,000 pounds is surpassed by the one which recently fell into the Caspian sea. The serpentine projects some twelve feet above the water, and fell with a tremendous noise, illuminating land and sea for miles around, and throwing out clouds of steam.

The New York Press Club has decided to purchase a valuable lot and erect thereon a fine building at a cost of \$500,000. Newspaper men these days have so much surplus cash that they have to resort to club life to get rid of it.

The first political national convention in this country was held in Baltimore. Before 1831 presidential candidates had been selected by congressional caucuses or by actions of states acting individually. But in 1831 the anti-Masons held a convention in Baltimore and nominated William Wirt for the presidency. For nearly forty years thereafter Baltimore was the great center of political activity.

There were other presidential nominating meetings and conventions held here in days past: Henry Clay, by the national republicans; Mr. Fillmore, by the Whigs; Mr. Webster, by the national democrats, May, 1833; this in the convention the two-thirds rule was adopted by the democrats—renominated William Clay by the whigs, May, 1834; James K. Polk, by the democrats, same month; Lewis Cass, by the democrats, May, 1842; Franklin Pierce, by the democrats, same month; John Bell, by the constitutional union party, May, 1850; Stephen A. Douglas, by the democrats, June, 1860—adjourned from Charleston; John C. Breckinridge, by other factors June, 1860—adjourned from Charleston; Abraham Lincoln, nominated by republicans, July, 1864; Horace Greeley, by the democrats, July, 1872. Thus Baltimore has the record of fifteen national conventions, which is far in excess of any other city.

Mrs. Dr. Felton's recent address at Douglasville was on "The Future of Our Daughters."

A GEORGIA MIXTURE.

The Old Man Foots the Bills.

Son John has wrote a little sketch, an says he's pleased to state He's now upon the quarter stretch, an' goin' grand;

I've made a mortgage on the farm; another on the stables;

An' rented out the children for to pay his college bills.

Here's all the full amount set down: Here, Mary, where's your specs?

"Six baseball and ten suppers (wine)—Good Lord! what's comin' nex?"

"Horse hire, fifty dollars"—now, that's the think that shocks;

An' his daddy home a-cussin' an' a plowin' of an ox!

"Gold watch, one hundred dollars"—O Lord, we're all undone!

An' think o' me a-tellin' time at home here, by the sun!

"Eyeglasses (gold)—don't read no more—I'm mad enough to foam;

But bring along them Hickories, an' I'll lash the younger home!

Mr. James Montgomery Bankston has received Tunnel Hill, where as he announces in a pink salutary, he "uncovers his head, and with a shout says, "hurrah!"

Georgia is the poor man's paradise. The Athens Banner is responsible for the statement that there is a man in Clarke county who is one of the poorest but industrious parents; has fifty children and twenty-five sisters and is himself the modest father of fourteen children. Candidates for office are always elected when his family takes a notion to vote.

A Georgia weekly newspaper has placed this wise motto at its masthead:

"Life is but a misty vapor."

Yet we find, in passing through it,

Any man can run a paper;

Save the man who's hired to do it!"

The Usual Way.

Editor (to collector)—Any cash today?

Editor (to collector)—Ten dollars.

Editor—Let me have it!

Collector—I mean we're ten dollars short.

The Fall of the Graduate.

The old man, the old woman and the children had traveled ten miles in an ox cart to see the young man graduate. It had cost the old man all the cash in sight to give his boy the chance, and now he was going to see him distinguish himself. He arrived, and found his son in the hall, talking with three professors. The young man glared at him in his gold eyeglasses and yellow shoes. "I believe you are my father?" he said, with a decided sneer. "But really, you're quite disgruntled in that old Hickory-striped shirt. Pull it off as soon as you can. I'll lend you one of my white ones. And mother, I must see your milliner. You look a right in that bonnet. And that little cotton-head chap—my brother, I believe?—why don't you die hair? He's in bad taste, you know! And, father, send me a good omelet for breakfast. I'll hire a carriage, you know. Oh, I've got to go to learn you. Just wait till I get home!"

While the graduate was going on in this style the dumfounded old man was slowly divesting himself of his home-made coat, and was slowly rolling up the sleeves of his Hickory-striped shirt. Then he fell upon the graduate's neck, and the latter fell upon the floor, before the astonished professors. "Sit on his head, old woman!" shouted the old man, "and give me those eyes!" The young man, who had been the only one to notice the old man's conduct, was greatly shocked. "What's the matter?" he asked, with a look of alarm.

They are telling a good campaign joke over in Coweta. Dr. Pick Taylor, of Harrison, and his brother Jim, of Lutherville, met the other day and had a political wrangle, in the course of which:

"Pick, if the democrats don't put in a free silver plank when they meet at Chicago, you're gone worse than end. Twenty men in my boat will jump the ticket."

"For God's sake, Jim," said Pick, "say no more about it. On the eve of the convention I will telegraph to Chicago and have the plank inserted. We can't afford to lose McKinley in a presidential campaign."

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

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In the Rome Tribune Hon. W. C. Glenn has a devoted champion for the office for which he is a candidate. The Tribune puts him in double-leaded type every other day, and gives him a goodly amount of space on Sundays. The following is an extract from a recent leading editorial in the Tribune:

"W. C. Glenn will be the next attorney general of Georgia. His nomination is now

almost assured, and he is steadily gaining in popularity through the country. All north Georgia, and Atlanta, are in favor of him. He is a good attorney general. His public career has been a series of successes, and he is just now in the full prime of mature manhood. He is energetic, ambitious, and from his position as attorney general he is well qualified to be a good legal adviser to the governor, or who would more carefully and satisfactorily represent the state's interests."

In the meantime, a number of first-class newspapers have enlisted in Mr. Terrell's service, and are boozing him right along for the same office. It is said that Mr. Terrell's friends, especially, are doing some effective campaign work in his behalf.

Parties from Telfair county report that a mass meeting to be held at Cobble Hill 25th for the purpose of selecting delegates to the congressional convention. The Brunswick Times says that there is great complaint at this action of the committee. Cobble Hill is about fifteen miles from the railroad, and is accessible by the stagecoach. There is a railroad tax act. Mr. Glenn deserves the credit of this action.

Cobble Hill will keep away many voters in the town and along the line of the railroad. The day is Saturday, which is also a very busy day with business men and on this account many of them will be

FIGURES.

to a Constitutive

COTTON CROP.

Now That There

the Crop as

Last Year.

Interest manifested

cotton crop that

an effort to ob-

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the situation. A

on Mr. S. M.

After a full dis-

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Cotton has reached

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will appear from the

been indicated by

the state authority;

that the decrease

12 per cent is

This would mean

bales instead of

increase of 1,950,

50,000 bales."

Good Seasons.

the idea of all the

yield being and

the coming

in the year we

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Hills Through.

The senate passed the

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Minneapolis conven-

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absence were grand-

agricultural appre-

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the payment of

for miscellaneous ex-

representatives, was

as Furned.

(Special)—The store

at Williamsburg,

were burned last

did to be about two

two

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OTES.

atural Society will meet

this is responsi-

ed. Ex-President W.

o on leap year's em-

Stone Mountain agri-

at 2 o'clock p. m.

in this city, has been

resources of Georgia.

on the Peachtree Land

meeting at the office

The books of the com-

most prosperous con-

about Atlanta, which is

the chief Peachtree

a handsome bank

officers were elected

ent: A. J. West, vice

secretary; Morris

with the following board:

A. J. West, W. C.

C. A. Morris, W. A.

W. G. Heynes, W. H.

A. Z. Demarest and J.

A. S. Seals, Green-

DISDAIN.

Dishain,

the north or the south?

in the sun or the snow,

closed mouth;

the bloom,

leaved,

the pure, sweet lips,

cold eyes;

th or south,

or snow,

curved lips

ever shall know.

in Times-Democrat.

SMALL'S FIRST GUN.

No Prohibition Candidate for Congress Speaks.

HE SCORES THE OLD PARTIES.

One of His Hearers Called Him a Liar and Was Taken Out by the Police.

Rev. Sam Small made his first appearance in the role of a congressional candidate last night.

He was in a very happy vein, and the 300 people who had gathered in the Prohibition hall to hear him applauded vociferously whenever he scored a good point. The audience was pretty well sprinkled with ladies.

Mr. Small was entertaining. He always is. But, on this occasion, he shone resplendent as a master of wit and sarcasm. He sailed into the democracy, exorcised the republicans, and then proceeded to knock out the third or people's party. He concluded by telling his auditors of the wonderful things the he, as an individual and as a prohibition party, as a whole, intended to do for them.

In his canvass of three months, he said that he intends to so preach prohibition principles and ventilate the perniciousness of the old party that, even in the event of his failing to be elected, he will be popular for him that will stand as a solemn protest against the present political corruption and debauchery—a protest that the politicians will not dare to disregard.

"No man who is loyal to his God and to himself, and with emphasis, has violated this law, charging that it is a violation of the Constitution."

These personal liberty democrats, he said, "make me sick. You can always tell 'em by the size of their ears and their bray. They are always springing that old 'sumptuary law' chestnut. Half the time these little supine two-dollar-and-a-half politicians don't know the meaning of sumptuary law."

Nor had they, Mr. Small declared, anything to hope for from the republicans. The bode of the saloon keepers elected Harrison president, as it did Hill governor of New York. He couldn't get a photograph of the attitude of the republican party on the liquor question if he wanted it.

The new party is just going to clean up everything. He saw the conference at St. Louis, which was to give it birth. It was a conference of the moderate, middle-class colors.

Everything connected with this party so far, it is stated, is provisional. The leaders so far, it seems, have been butting around.

Mr. Small, before coming, paid his respects to Congressman Livingston. He had been told that the road to congress was a pretty hard one to travel. He thought that if Livingston could travel it he could.

The speaker was interrupted by a middle-aged man in a heavy coat, who created a sensation by yelling out "You're a liar." A policeman collared the obstre-

ious dissenter and hustled him off to the station house.

ALUM AND AMMONIA IN OUR BREAD.

Shall We Drive Salt Poison from our Breakfast Table.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

A nuisance that invaded England fifty years ago is now rapidly spreading in this country, that is, putting alum in the bread we eat. This question is causing a great deal of discussion at the present moment, as it is revealed that alum is being used as a substitute for cream of tartar in baking powders.

A story is told that a very large percentage of the baking powders sold on the market contain either alum or ammonia and many of them contain both these pernicious drugs.

Much alarm is felt at the wholesale use of alum in bread, biscuit and pastry. To young children, growing girls, persons of weakly frame, alum bread eaten morning, noon and evening is the most harmful.

The small quantities taken at every meal that do the mischief.

Alum is cheap, costing but two or three cents a pound, while cream of tartar costs 30 cents, and the high price of alum has led cheap baking powder to be made of alum.

If the reader wants to know something of the corrosive qualities of alum let him touch a piece to his tongue to reflect how it acts on the tender, delicate coats of the stomach.

The Scientific American published in a recent number a list of alum and ammonia baking powders, which is of great value at this time.

Following is a condensed list compiled from official reports. Powders marked with a star seem to have a general sale, as they are mentioned in at least two of the official reports:

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC. *ROYAL CROWN.

DAVIS' O. K. *SNOWBRIGHT.

STAR.

STANDARD.

There are, in addition to the foregoing list from the Scientific American, a number of such powders sold in the western that were not found in the eastern stores.

Following is a list of the most prominent:

ANDREW'S PEARL. Contains alum.

A. C. Andrews & Co., Milwaukee.

ACME. Contains alum.

Thomas Wood & Co., Philadelphia.

BON BON. Contains alum.

G. C. Grant Baking Powder Co., Chicago.

CALUMET. Contains alum.

Calumet Baking Powder Co., Chicago.

CLIMAX. Contains ammonia.

Climax Baking Powder Co., Indianapolis.

FORT CITY. Contains ammonia.

Foothills Baking Powder Co., Atlanta.

HOTEL. Contains ammonia.

J. G. Grant Baking Powder Co., Chicago.

HERCULES. Contains ammonia.

Hercules Baking Powder Co., San Francisco.

ONE SPOON. TAYLOR'S. Ammonia alum.

Taylor's Mfg Co., St. Louis.

RISING SUN. Contains ammonia.

Phoenix Chemical Works, Chicago.

ROYAL. Contains ammonia.

Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

Captain Gee in Savannah.

PUT YOUR MONEY

WHERE YOU CAN GET THE

Best Value.

The next thirty days we will sell our entire spring and summer stock of light Wool Suits for men, boys and children regardless of cost.

You know we do not keep shoddy or poorly-made clothing but will sell goods that we guarantee.

Our stock of underwear, neckwear, plain, fancy and outing shirts, bathing suits the best in the city.

From this date we will give a reduction of 10 per cent on all suits made in our Merchant Tailoring Department.

J. A. ANDERSON CLOTHING CO.
No. 41 Whitehall Street.

In effect Sunday May 21st, 1892.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time ARRIVE.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION)
No. 43, from Monroe 10 a.m. to Monroe 3:30 a.m.
No. 44, from Monroe 1 p.m. to Monroe 3:30 a.m.
No. 45, from Monroe 5 p.m. to Monroe 5:30 p.m.
No. 46, from Monroe 8 a.m. to Monroe 5:30 p.m.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

From Savannah 7 a.m. to Savannah 7:30 a.m.
From Jacksonville 3 a.m. to Jacksonville 4:15 p.m.
From Macon 1 p.m. to Macon 5 p.m.

WISCONSIN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Nashville 7:00 a.m. to Nashville 8:30 a.m.
From Marietta 8:30 a.m. to Chattanooga 1:30 p.m.
From Rome 11:05 a.m. to Rome 3 p.m.
From Atlanta 1 p.m. to Atlanta 3:30 p.m.
From Nashville 6:45 p.m. to Nashville 7:45 p.m.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Fulton 8:30 a.m. to Opelika 7:00 a.m.
From West Point 3:30 a.m. to West Point 4:15 p.m.
From Atlanta 1 p.m. to Atlanta 2:30 p.m.
From Opelika 6:00 p.m. to Seville 11:15 p.m.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta 6:30 a.m. to Augusta 8:30 a.m.
From Macon 9:30 a.m. to Macon 12:30 p.m.
From Columbus 9:30 a.m. to Columbus 12:30 p.m.
From Waycross 10:30 a.m. to Waycross 1:30 p.m.
From Atlanta 1 p.m. to Atlanta 3:30 p.m.

RICHMOND, DANVILLE AND WILMINGTON RAILROAD.

From Lula 7:45 a.m. to Washington 7:45 a.m.
From Washington 2:30 p.m. to Washington 12:30 p.m.
From Marietta 9:45 a.m. to Marietta 12:30 p.m.
From Rome 11:05 a.m. to Rome 3 p.m.
From Atlanta 1 p.m. to Atlanta 3:30 p.m.

ATLANTA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

From Atlanta 8:30 a.m. to Atlanta 8:30 a.m.
From Marietta 10:30 a.m. to Atlanta 8:30 a.m.
From Atlanta 1 p.m. to Atlanta 3:30 p.m.
From Atlanta 6:45 p.m. to Atlanta 11:15 p.m.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. the most direct line and best route to Montgomery and Birmingham.

The following schedule is in effect May 15, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102. No. 103. No. 104. No. 105. No. 106. No. 107. No. 108. No. 109. No. 110. No. 111. No. 112. No. 113. No. 114. No. 115. No. 116. No. 117. No. 118. No. 119. No. 120. No. 121. No. 122. No. 123. No. 124. No. 125. No. 126. No. 127. No. 128. No. 129. No. 130. No. 131. No. 132. No. 133. No. 134. No. 135. No. 136. No. 137. No. 138. No. 139. No. 140. No. 141. No. 142. No. 143. No. 144. No. 145. No. 146. No. 147. No. 148. No. 149. No. 150. No. 151. No. 152. No. 153. No. 154. No. 155. No. 156. No. 157. No. 158. No. 159. No. 160. No. 161. No. 162. No. 163. No. 164. No. 165. No. 166. No. 167. 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Stove Thimbles

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THE WHITE AND BLUE

Georgia Prohibitionists and W. C. T. U.
in Convention.

PLATFORMS AND CANDIDATES IN PLENTY

A Full State Ticket Will Be Put Out by the
Prohibitionists—Their Platform in Full
Remarkably Wide but Short.An India rubber platform.
A full state ticket of candidates.

A red-hot debate on free coinage of silver.

Sam Small for congress.

Walter B. Hill for the vice presidency.

These serve to describe in brief the
work of the state prohibition convention
yesterday.This resolution was introduced by Mr.
Oliver Clardy.The convention was held in the hall of
representatives at the state capitol. It
was presided over by Sam Small.It had in attendance delegates from
sixty-nine counties in Georgia. It had a
team to do and did it in one day, and
then they all went home.

Called to Order.

The convention was called to order, at
11 o'clock, by Dr. J. O. Perkins, chairman of
the state executive committee.Dr. Perkins briefly reviewed the work
of the prohibition party in Georgia, and
in a general way, the principles upon
which the party was founded. He also
outlined the proceedings of each convention
since 1880, and argued from the increase of
interest shown by the delegates and the
results of each election for the presidency
that the party was rapidly pushing to the
front, and was daily growing in popular
favor and support. After speaking point-
edly for a few minutes, Dr. Perkins an-
nounced that the first business in order was
the nomination of a temporary chairman and
secretary.The names of Mr. Samuel W. Small and
Dr. J. W. Mitchell were put before the
convention. Dr. Mitchell, however, arose
to his feet and withdrew in favor of his
antagonist. The election of Mr. Small,
who was then left without opposition, was
made unanimous.He spoke with his characteristic ease and
fluency, and for nearly fifteen minutes
entertained the delegates with an eloquent
statement of their principles, emphasizing
the need of thorough party organization
throughout the state, and urging every
prohibitionist to come up to the full stand-
ard of duty. High license, said Mr. Small,
has not only shown itself incompetent to
settle the liquor question, but has wrought
infinite mischief and injury in every city
in which it has been adopted. Local op-
position has many advantages, but they are
temporary and local, and fail to bring
about the happy results that are contem-
plated by the prohibitionists. Nothing can
be expected from the two old parties, nor
from that recent travesty that claims to be
the party of the people. It was necessary,
therefore, to be a party among themselves,
and to carry on their work in the simplest
and most direct manner, and to maintain
the political campaigns of the country."Let us," said he, in an eloquent climax
with which he rounded his speech, "push
manfully to the front, and, like the Hebrew
children in the fiery furnace, let us go
through the heart of this campaign with
the assurance that we are fighting Israel's
battle, and that we are working for God,
for vengeance and for civilization."Mr. Charles D. Barker was elected tem-
porary secretary.The next business in order, after the
election of temporary officers, was the ap-
pointment by the committee on credentials
of a committee as a committee on credentials
to see that the members were properly ac-
credited and the proxies duly authorized
to represent their principles.The platform closed with the following
pretty language:"We cordially invite to popularize and legalize
the above principles we cordially invite the co-
operation of all good citizens who look to
sobriety, justice and lawful liberties for the
future peace, happiness and glory of the re-
public."The platform closed with the following
for the following delegates: Dr. J. O.
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H. Hill, W. C. T. U., W. H. Fitch, Rev.
Mr. Huckerby, H. H. Walker, A. A.
DeLoach and W. P. Thirkield.It was then moved and carried that a
telegram be sent to the convention in Vir-
ginia expressive of Georgia's sympathy and
giving it a hearty endorsement.A motion was made to adopt a platform
and resolutions consisting of the following
delegates: Messrs. LeVert, Banks, Scomp, Lander,
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to which committee, the motion of Mr.
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from each district.The chairman appointed on the commit-
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THE CITY TAXES

Were Fixed Up by the City Fathers Yesterday.

A LONG, DULL MEETING WAS HELD.

Very Few Changes Made Since Last Year.—Mr. Stephen After the Last Street Liquor Dealers.

Long, tedious and uninteresting was the adjourned session of the city council yesterday afternoon.

The tax ordinance, one of the dryest and most voluminous documents that the city council ever deliberated upon, occupied the attention of the council for a series of dull hours, and was finally adopted with no material changes.

But the city fathers discussed it and gave their views upon it, and finally adopted it.

There was very little to enliven the fathers during the meeting.

They Were Watching the Bulletin.

Three solemn strokes from the courthouse clock is the signal for the meeting of the city council on certain days, but when that signal was heard yesterday only nine of the city fathers were in the chamber.

It takes a baker's dozen of the fathers to constitute a quorum, and Marshal Loyd was sent out to look up the recreant law-makers.

They had been kept away by their ties in the Minneapolis convention and were soon found.

Put Down Your Pipes.

Alderman Woodward's ordinance requiring the asphalt-loving residents on Peachtree street to make all gas, water and sewer connections with the Peachtree main within sixty days preparatory to paving Peachtree street with asphalt, and making it unlawful in any way to cut the asphalt for five years was put upon a second reading and passed.

Give Good Measure.

The watchful eye of Alderman Woodward has detected something short in the weights given by street vendors of ice, meats, etc., and he wants it stopped.

He proposed the following ordinance as a remedy for this evil: That all vendors of ice, meats, fruits, vegetables, etc., through the streets of this city shall provide themselves with scales or measures in order to arrive at the amount of articles disposed of by such vendor. The penalty for violating this ordinance was fixed at a fine not exceeding \$25, or not over thirty days in the city stockade.

It was adopted.

To Change the Limits.

Alderman Stephens introduced an ordinance which, if adopted, will give liquor dealers on Peters street a very black eye.

Heretofore the whisky limit on Peters street has been West Peachtree street, and between these streets and the Central railroad the saloonist has bloomed in all his glory and flourished like a green bay tree.

Alderman Stephens' ordinance contemplates putting an end to this drinking district. Section 2 of the ordinance says: "Whereas it is licensed to sell either spirituous or malt liquors shall be issued for places on Peters street beyond or west of the Central railroad."

This brings the limits just four blocks nearer in, and cuts off a portion of the city which has given the officers a great deal of trouble.

Already five or six applications for licenses to sell whisky in the part cut off by the ordinance are pending before the council.

The ordinance was referred to the police committee.

The Aldermen Concur.

Mr. Woodward moved that the council take a committee to advise to allow the aldermanic board to meet and act on the Peachtree street asphalt ordinance.

The recess was taken and in a short space of five minutes the aldermen met and concurred in the ordinance authorizing the paving of Peachtree street with asphalt. No amendment was made or even suggested.

That Was a Good Ordinance.

When the council reconvened the tax ordinance came up.

It is a voluminous document and printed copies of it, containing thirty-three pages were all on the councilmen's desks. It fixes the tax for twelve months beginning June 1.

Alderman Turner moved that it be read first time, as required, and that upon a second reading it be taken up by sections, and passed with such amendments as the council might adopt.

Charley Rice came very near fainting as he read the volume and began to read. Valiantly he read on until the work was finished, and then he turned back and began again.

It's Worth More.

Uninterruptedly the reading of the ordinance went on until section 16 was read.

This is the section prescribing the amount of street tax and the mode of collecting it. The ordinance continues, letting it remain the same as former. Alderman Boyd called a halt when that was reached, and said he did not consider \$1 enough. He thought it should be made \$5. He said that the grown-up citizens of Atlanta should pay that sum, and he didn't think there would be any serious opposition to such a scheme. He moved that it be made \$2 instead of \$1. But the council thought \$1 was enough and it voted the amendment down.

The reading went on smoothly again until section 20 was reached. This section refers to business licensees paying for their stock. Dr. Turner said that every firm is required to make oath as to the average amount of stock carried by them. The prescribed oath was inserted in the ordinance.

For Twelve Months.

When the section relating to granting whisky licenses for six months was read, Alderman W. H. B. called a halt.

He thought it was putting the dealers to an unnecessary amount of trouble to have them get out license twice a year. The control of the traffic was in the hands of the council, and when a dealer violated any regulation the council could revoke his license.

Dr. Turner said that it was putting the whisky dealers to so much trouble that twenty more applications for licenses had been made.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 7 to 3.

Easy on Oil Peddlers.

The schedule of licenses had oil peddlers scheduled at \$50 for each wagon.

Councilman Broyles said that that was altogether too much. He moved that \$10 be inserted instead of \$50.

Dr. Turner said that all other peddlers had to pay \$50 a month. He didn't think it right to discriminate in favor of oil peddlers. Even a pencil peddler was charged \$5 a month.

Mr. Sawtell said that the oil peddler was a household necessity. The good housewife was unwilling to buy oil from her grocer, for he would send it in with her groceries.

"And it gets spilled on the coffee," added Councilman Josh Tyre.

Mr. Remond championed the oil peddler. Oil he said, was the poor people's light, and he didn't want anything done that would increase its cost.

Upon a vote being taken on Mr. Broyles' motion the result was 5 to 5.

Alderman Woodward, who occupied the chair, voted "yea," and the license is \$10. Hard on Jumbo.

The tax committee reported recommending that ice cream dealers be charged a license fee of \$50 per wagon.

On this Councilman Remond called a halt.

"That," said he, "is a hardship on the

poor widow women who sell a little ice cream at home. I don't think it is right. I move that it be made \$10."

Dr. Turner said that this was not meant to interfere with the widows.

"Jumbo Hunter," Councilman Remond declared, "would make a case against a poor widow in a minute under that ordinance. There was never a happier man in the world than Jumbo Hunter when making a case against a poor widow woman."

On Councilman Remond's motion there was a tie vote, and again Acting Mayor Pro Tem. Woodward voted to make the license smaller.

So it will be only \$10.

The ordinance was then as a whole adopted as amended.

Wants More Money.

Chairman W. English, of the police board, was present and addressed the board on a very important matter.

He said he noticed that the amount appropriated for the expenses of the police department was \$13,000 less than was

needed.

In January the police board, he said, had sent a communication to the tax committee of the council, giving an itemized statement of what was needed and for what purpose it was to be applied.

One of two things was necessary. Either the amount most appropriate more money for the expenses of the police department, or else the police force would have to be reduced.

He asked that the council take this matter under consideration and act upon it. He could not see how the police force could be reduced.

The communication of Captain English was referred to the tax committee.

A DELIGHTFUL CONCERT

Given by the Pupils of the Agnes Scott Institute.

On Monday evening the music pupils of the Agnes Scott Institute at Decatur, gave a most delightful concert to their friends, which was largely attended by the people of Decatur and a large number from Atlanta.

Each number was excellently rendered, and the skill and careful training exhibited by the pupils, reflected great credit on the faculty and decided talents in the performers.

Programme.

Prayer.

Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 10—List—Miss Emma Warren.

—“Three Wishes”—Pinsuti—Miss Louisa King.

Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 12—List—Miss Besse Davis—“My All”—Bohn—Miss Lizzie Harmon.

Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 14—List—Miss Nina Harrel.

Solo—“Oh that we two were Maying”—Gounod—Miss Julie Armstrong.

Opus—25—Chopin—Miss Besse Davis.

PART II.

Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2—List—Miss Emma Warren.

—“Three Wishes”—Pinsuti—Miss Louisa King.

Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 12—List—Miss Besse Davis—“My All”—Bohn—Miss Lizzie Harmon.

Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 14—List—Miss Nina Harrel.

Solo—“Oh that we two were Maying”—Gounod—Miss Julie Armstrong.

Opus—25—Chopin—Miss Besse Davis.

PART III.

“Evening—”—Clementine—Miss Besse Davis.

Recitative and Solo—“How sweet to Dwell in Loveliest—”—Flora—Miss Besse Davis.

Duet—“Hark! the Gentle Breeze is Stealing Solo—“The Flower Queen”—Miss Annie Newton.

HE MUST PAY THE TAX.

Judge Clarke Rendered His Decision in the Collier Case Yesterday.

Mr. Wash Collier will have to pay his taxes, according to the valuation of the tax appraiser.

That is, if the decision of Judge Marshall J. Clarke rendered in the case yesterday is not reversed by the supreme court.

The valuation put by Mr. Collier himself upon the property was \$125, and the amount fixed by the two appraisers who made their report was \$220 or nearly three times the amount figured by Mr. Collier.

Judge Clarke has decided, after carefully examining a number of affidavits and listening to the arguments of the counsel on both sides, that the latter assessment is correct and equitable, and the petition of Mr. Collier asking that the sheriff be restrained from the collection of the tax is, was therefore rejected.

The levy, however, will not be made immediately, and the ruling of the court reverses the ruling of Judge Clarke, the valuation of the fl. will be restrained perpetually.

The case will be appealed at once, as Mr. Collier has authorized his attorney, Judge H. H. Miller.

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